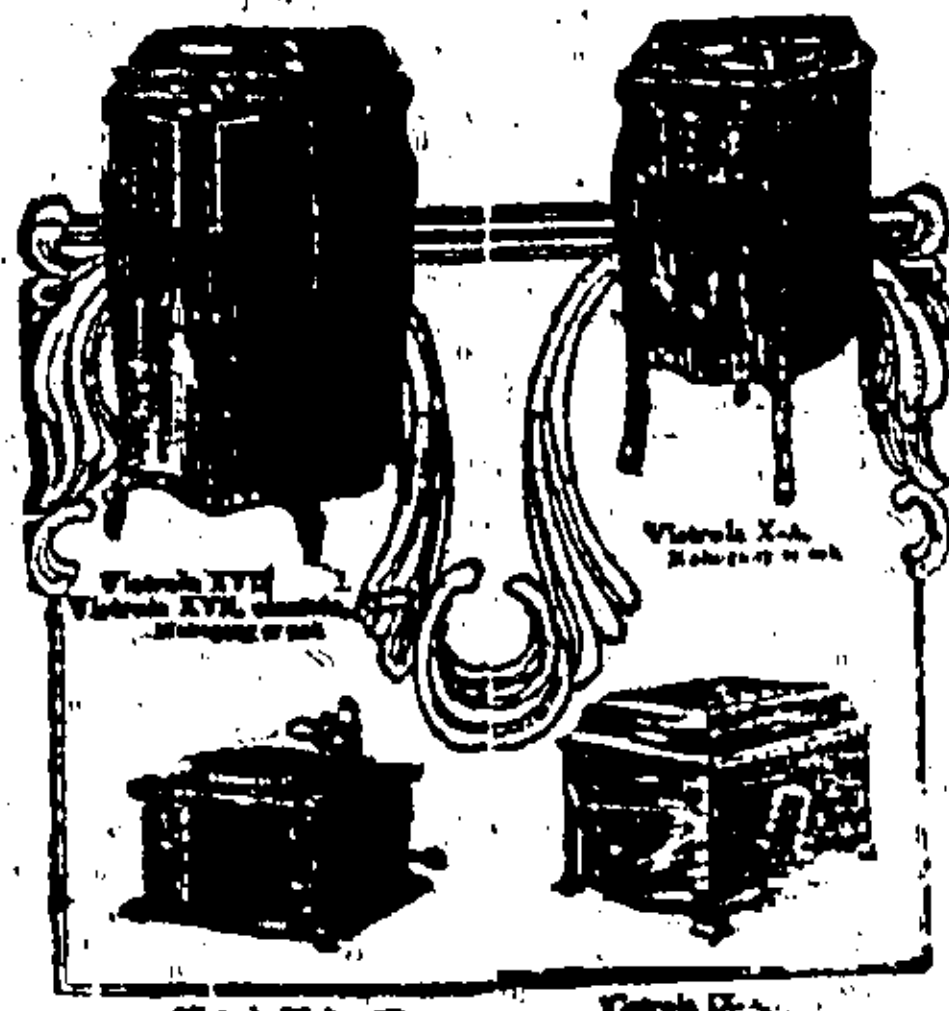


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THE "MARAMA" PASSENGERS' HARROWING STORIES.

Instead of proceeding direct from Penang to Singapore the *Marama* put into Colombo, as we understand, says the *Pinnang Gazette*, for the purpose of taking on more stewards and a supply of fresh water. Several letters have been received in Penang from passengers aboard the boat and it would appear that the worst anticipations of those who condemned the overcrowding and dearth of decent sleeping, sanitation, and other arrangements for such a large number of passengers, mostly women and children, have been realized to those unfortunate enough to travel by the converted hospital ship.

We publish below extracts from one letter and have had an opportunity of perusing other private communications which not only confirm the description given below but add details that transcend the appalling account of the "last voyage" of the *Marama* which has been which the passengers have been subjected.

If any ameliorative measures, such as a correspondent suggests, can be adopted, we hope the authorities at Singapore, who must now be fully aware of what has happened, will immediately cable instructions to assure that being promptly carried out regardless of trouble or expense. Moreover we trust there will be taken to publish at once the names of those individuals who, under the term "Passenger Control" are actually responsible for what seems to be a scandalous and callous piece of mismanagement, which has not only entailed appalling discomforts and unnecessary suffering but would appear to have contributed to a loss of life that a little humanity and common sense might easily have prevented.

To the Editor of the *Pinnang Gazette*. Sir,—The following extracts from a letter I have just received from my wife, written on board the *Marama*, speak for themselves.

Marama 14th April, 1919.

"We are after all calling at Colombo: we had to, as everything seems to have gone wrong. How any of us is alive only the good God knows. We have gone through it. The ship has been a death already (children) the water is so frightfully packed and the port holes could not be opened. The heat has been frightful. I will not say too much about things, as it would only worry you. Thank goodness I am strong and can stand a good deal. The food has not been too bad if we could only get served. The dining saloon is like a mad-house and the children's worst. We have been travelling very slowly as I hear the firemen are on strike. Really it is a downright disgrace that this boat should have been allowed to sail like this. We have been treated like cattle. Yesterday was the first time the ship has been cleaned since it left Singapore. The stench in the bathrooms has been almost unendurable. They are thinking seriously of putting down 200 people at Colombo at Government expense. If they do, I shall certainly try and be one of them."

Contrast the above with the way the wretched Huns were treated. I can only say, as the Editor of *John Bull* sometimes says, "Who is going to swing for it?" Yours, etc.,

PERIOD.

SHIPPING CRISIS AT SINGAPORE.

THE CASE FOR THE OFFICERS.

The following particulars of the events which led up to the shipping crisis at Singapore will be read with interest by shipping people in Hongkong. It will be remembered that the *Marama* was seized by the Shipping Companies conceding the demands made in anticipation of the appointment of a Government Commission. The case for the ships' officers and engineers in local waters was outlined to a representative of the *Pinnang Gazette*. It was stated that the demand was for an all-round rise of 50 per cent., and a standard wage of \$300 for Ship Masters, with home leave as soon as possible. It was urged that the companies are making enormous profits, and that even allowing that the companies were morally bound to reduce freights, it was unfair that this should be attained at the expense of those who had enabled the companies to pay high dividends during the war. The officers and engineers held that they were underpaid, and that the increase demanded would not necessitate a rise in freights, unless the owners desired to maintain the margin of profits at the present high level. It was urged that the wages paid to officers and engineers on coasting boats do not compare favourably with that of the officers and engineers on ships in the China and Japan trade. The members of the local guilds were receiving higher pay than they were in receipt of a few years ago, but the increase in their wages was a long way behind the increased profits made by the shipping companies during the past few years. And the officers and engineers have had to demand easier terms, which have not been less than one for the companies. It was suggested by the interviewer that the members of the British Mercantile Marine were now much better paid than before the war.

The reply was that the British Mercantile Marine at home was certainly well paid, but not those in service out here. The increase in wages of the officers and engineers of the British Mercantile Marine had been over 200 per cent., which was not the case of officers and engineers serving in local waters. The increased cost of living felt as heavily on them as on anybody else, as most of them were married and had wives and children at home, and to feed and the unmarried men could not marry on the present scale of wages. The officers had offered a new scale of wages affecting Masters, but the officers were holding out for a standard wage for Masters of \$300 per month. On this point and in regard to the demand for an all-round increase, with home leave, the officers and the engineers' societies were sticking to their demands, and it was their intention to enforce the granting of these demands, if necessary, by a strike.

MR. LANSING ON THE DANGER OF ANARCHY. GERMANY'S CRIMES.

Mr. Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, speaking at Paris on March 11th, at a reception to the American Peace Mission, referred to the traditional friendship of France and the United States, and to the great victory of the Allies over the Central Powers, whose armies had returned to their homes, where hunger and privation awaited them. He continued: "Germany has suffered bitterly, is suffering bitterly, and Germany is entitled to some for what she has done. She has paid a fearful penalty for the crime of plunging the world into four years of blood and fire. To-day starvation and want are the portion of the German people. Violence and murder stalk through the streets of their great cities. Political institutions, industrial enterprises, the very structures of society are tottering. It is the price of their own evil-doing, a just retribution for their crimes. We may be disposed to pity those innocent among the Germans, for of course, there must be many innocent of the wrongs which have been perpetrated against humanity, but our pity is almost dried when we consider what France and other nations have had to suffer from the invading armies of the Teutons."

And now that the mighty conflict is ended and the great war-engine of Prussia is crushed, we have new problems to solve, new dangers to overcome. East of the Rhine there are famine and idleness, want and misery, political chaos and outlawry has supplanted the highly-organized Government of Imperial Germany. Social order is breaking down under the bitterness of defeat and the hopelessness of the future. Like the anarchy which for years has made the inferno of Russia, the fires of terrorism are ablaze in the States of Germany. Through the ruins of this once great empire the flames are sweeping westward. It is no time to allow sentiments of vengeance and of hatred to stand in the way of checking the advance of this contagion which will soon be at the border of Germany, threatening other lands. We must change the conditions on which social unrest feeds and strive to restore Germany to a normal though it be a weakened, social order. Two words tell the story—food and peace. To make Germany capable of resisting anarchy and the hideous despotism of the Red Terror, Germany must be allowed to purchase food and to earn that food. Industrial conditions must be restored by a treaty of peace. It is not out of pity for the German people that this must be done, and done without delay, but because, as the victors in this war, will be the chief sufferers if it is not done.

You may demand reparation as much as you please, and as insistently as you please, but unless the German people are furnished with materials for their industries and the commercial opportunities to sell the products of their labours in foreign markets, and unless the labourers have food Germany can never pay even in part for the evil she has done. Furthermore, if the present state of chaos continues to grow there will be no responsible German Government with which to make peace, no Government strong enough to carry out the provisions of the treaty.

Despotism or anarchy. I say to you men of France and men of America, to you men of the Allied Powers, that there is no time to be lost if we are to save the world from the despotism of anarchy even as we have saved it from the despotism of autocracy. We ought to make, we must make, peace without delay, and ships laden with food must enter the harbours of Germany. We have reached the crisis in the affairs of the world. We must meet it without passion and without permitting our judgment to be warped by the natural and unavoidable desire for vengeance on a nation which has committed such atrocities as those that the Germans have committed. There cannot be any doubt in the minds of thinking men as to the reality of the danger which faces the nations. We are victorious, and yet victory on the battlefields is not all. We must use our victory wisely or we will lose even more than we have gained. It is no time to permit selfishness to control our action or to permit an immediate advantage to blind our eyes to the greater food which lies in the future. It is not a spirit of generosity which demands peace and which cries out that the German people must be fed. It is common sense that demands it, and that points out the perils before us if we do not listen to the voice of reason.

France shows her greatness in the darkest hours of adversity, and we of America, who gave her unstinted praise, trust her to show the same spirit in these hours of triumph. It is a true philosophy which teaches a man or a nation to bear success as well as defeat together. France, America, and the Allied Powers associated with them in this great war must go forward to the completion of the task which they set out to perform to make the world safe for democracy. The valour and glory of France and of her children are written in letters of eternal light across the heavens where there dwains a new era and a new hope for humanity.

SOCIETY'S "UGLY CONDUCT."

Sir Dyon Duckworth, Bt., presiding at an exhibition of photographs in connection with the Church Army work in Mesopotamia, held at the *Eden* Hall, New Bond-street, said in high society there were many signs of carelessness, silliness, and ugly conduct. When they heard of those wild dances that went on among people who ought to know better—dances to music good enough only for West African savages—when they saw that in London drawing-rooms it showed great degradation and demoralisation. He hoped such exhibitions of taste and character would be stopped.

NEW COMPULSION BILL. LABOUR OPPOSITION. A NECESSARY MEASURE.

After a somewhat acrimonious debate—though the acrimony was all on one side—the House of Commons on March 30th gave a second reading to the new National Service Bill, which is officially known by the cumbersome title of the Naval, Military, and Air Force Service Bill.

There voted:—
For the Second Reading..... 304
Against 71
Government majority 233

The opposition came from the Labour party (*en bloc*), the Liberals (*also en bloc*), and a few Coalition Liberals, who, taking their cue from Mr. E. A. Shaw, said that they were voting against the Government "in defence of untarnished public faith."

WHAT THE BILL DOES.
But what is this terrible new "Conscription Bill" which led Mr. Adamson and Mr. Thomas to threaten that they would oppose it tooth and nail at every stage, and go down into the constituencies and stir up the people? Mr. Churchill explained most effectively:

The Military Service Acts expire on the day that peace is ratified. If the new Bill, which extends in part—the obligations of those Acts until April 30th, 1920, is not passed the British military machine flies into a thousand pieces. The whole Army could claim its discharge on the same day.

The result of that would be to plunge the military system into anarchy, and rob the country of the fruits of victory. Germany would ratify the treaty with joy, and then refuse to carry it out.

A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.
That is the position. It was stated perfectly clearly by Captain Guest. Everybody in the House understood it. And yet Mr. Adamson rumbled and grumbled, and Mr. Thomas rumbled and grumbled, as though they actually believed—as they pretended—that the Government were bent on making conscription part of the permanent military system. And Sir Donald Maclean and his Liberals were no better, though they based themselves on the more respectable, but futile, argument that the Government had not thoroughly tried to work the plan of the Army of Occupation by voluntary methods. This argument was also demolished by Mr. Churchill.

The new voluntary army, now consisting of 45,000 men, could not be raised to 300,000 in a few weeks or months. He might have added years.

It would be "a physical impossibility" to replace the overseas garrisons by the date when it is hoped that peace will be ratified. The Labour and Liberal answer was that the men could be got if the terms were made attractive enough. "Take the average industrial wage," said Mr. Adamson, "and offer that!" The question of cost did not concern either him or Sir Donald, though only the day before the latter was talking of national bankruptcy. Mr. Thomas suggested that the soldier was being "sweated," and said the single man was getting less than the unemployed, and that the statement was promptly exposed as untrue. For he gets his board and lodging and clothes and a guinea a week pocket-money—"more than many of us got," said Mr. Churchill, "when we were boys of 18." The soldiers who were being kept for the Army of Occupation were being paid well, and the increase of their pay had given widespread satisfaction.

OUT TO MAKE TROUBLE.

But the Labour members were all out to make trouble. Mr. Thomas wanted assurances that the conscripted men should not be "employed for industrial purposes"—i.e., for strike-breaking. He was assured that the new Bill did not prolong the liability of any demobilised soldier. Soldiers already demobilised and in the Reserve will remain under the obligations of the old National Service Acts, but those obligations will cease the day peace is ratified. So there was nothing in that bogey. As for the general military policy of the Government, Mr. Churchill revealed to the House for the first time what an uphill battle the British Government are fighting at Paris against conscription; how they are "in a small minority" in pressing that conscription shall be abolished in Germany as part of the peace terms; how it is quite probable that the compulsory system will survive after the war in Japan, France, Italy, and even in the United States, and how that advanced Democrat, Mr. Trotsky, is also an eager conscriptionist. Great Britain, on the other hand, is already pledged to a voluntary Army, and has started to build up an Army on that principle, and yet the Government are assailed as conscriptionists when, for a purely limited period and a distinct and definite purpose, and under a compulsion which they cannot escape, they extend the obligation of service for a year to one man in four, and offer double pay to make up for the hardship.

NOTHING TO DO WITH RUSSIA.

Some speakers hinted that the Bill was being brought in with a view to the needs of the British expeditions in Russia. Nothing of the sort, said the Minister. Russia and nothing to do with the Bill, and the Bill nothing to do with Russia. It was also objected that there was no need for an Army of Occupation of 300,000 men if the military power of Germany was crushed. But the Americans are keeping as many, and the French still more. The Allies are taking no risks. But Labour and Liberal statesmen in the House of Commons did not mind what risks were run, so long as the strict letter of an election pledge was kept, and not (Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H. WALKMAN, V.D., OFFICER COMMANDING.

STRENGTH.

No. 112 Spr. W. Blythe, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated May 1st, 1919.
No. 370 Spr. S. G. Nevill, "A" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony to date from May 25th, 1919.

PROMOTION.

No. 932 Spr. E. W. Gardiner (late Sergeant-Major, 4th R.S.L.I.), is promoted to the acting rank of Sergeant in the Engineer Co., dated May 6th, 1919.

POSTING.

Lieut. J. Owen Hughes is posted to No. 6 Platoon, in command, dated May 3th, 1919.

ANNUAL GENERAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Copies of a statement showing the average obtained in the 1918-9 Course have been issued to all Platoon, etc. Commanders for distribution to N.C.O.s and men. Additional copies may be had on application at the Orderly Room.

LEAVE.

Sergeant J. M. McHutchon, "A" Co., is granted 6 months' leave, to date from day of departure.
Pte. E. E. Griggs, "B" Co., is granted 5 months' leave, from May 29th, 1919.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Reference Corps Order No. 3, dated January 10th, 1919, a lecture will be given by the Adjutant at Headquarters, on Wednesday, May 14th, at 6 p.m.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

Monday, May 13th:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Parade at Headquarters with Rifle, belt and sidarms.

Tuesday, May 13th:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Parade at Headquarters with Rifle, belt and sidarms.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN H. HALL.

D.E.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASS FOR RECRUITS. Recruits will attend for D.E.L. Instruction under R.E. Staff Sergeants, at Belcher's at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, May 14th.

Officer on duty: 2nd-Lieut. Blackburn.

INFANTRY INSTRUCTION.

No. 1, 2 and 4 Sections will parade at Murray Parade Ground (instead of Wellington Barracks) and No. 3 Section at Tai Kok O Dockyard for Infantry Instruction at 5.30 p.m., on Friday, May 15th. Dress, drill order (shorts and puttees).

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR G. H. WALKMAN, V.D.

Monday, May 12th:—
5.15 p.m. "A" Co., No. 1 Platoon, at Headquarters. T.E.T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

Tuesday, May 13th:—
5.15 p.m. "A" Co., No. 2 Platoon, at Headquarters. T.E.T. Sidarms, pouches and dummies to be carried. The following will attend:—All N.C.O.s and Privates Carpenter, Sutherland, Edgcombe, Kent, Falconer, Hayward, Law, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin and Williams.

Wednesday, May 14th:—
5.15 p.m. "A" Co., No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters. T.E.T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, May 13th:—
5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried. The following will attend to complete their tests:—Privates Jennings, Lammie, Mattingley, Ogley, P. A. Rie, Templeton, P. Tangar, and Musford.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. BROWN.

STRENGTH.
Corpl. R. C. Gregg and Lieut. Corpl. A. M. Thornhill are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, with effect from May 3rd, 1919.

G. E. STEWART, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, May 9th, 1919.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (R.)]

DEATH.

The D.S.P.R. records, with regret, the death of P.-c. 823 Y. Mohamed, May 9th, 1919.

its obvious spirit. It was Mr. Thomas himself who raised the Conscription bogey at the election, as Mr. Churchill reminded the House; was it not also Mr. Thomas who, in 1916, said that all the trains in the country would stop running if a single railway man was taken by Conscription? And yet they moved.

Colonel Buckley made a very acceptable maiden speech, in which he suggested that tribunals might be set up to release men, whose cases were specially hard, and he urged the House to make it impossible for the war to flare up again. Mr. Seddon, claiming that he spoke for Labour, warmly supported the Bill, as did Sir Edward Carson, who implored the House of Commons not to risk anything, and remember that the country had suffered during the war by not taking action in time. "So, too," Mr. Lytton Stannard, in a life-long opponent of Conscription, told Mr. Thomas that he was tired of hearing the sectional threats of the leaders of the Labour party. Mr. Bonar Law wound up the debate with a brief but strong appeal.—Daily Telegraph.

SPORT
CRICKET.

The following will represent Mr. Ponsbury Fane's eleven today, on the University ground, against a team of Mr. Rumball's:—A. Brawn, W. Brown, H. Ching, W. Hale, G. Hale, A. J. Kew, G. E. Marley, K. Cavanaugh, C. G. Robinson, J. D. Wright, and B. Ponsbury Fane.

GOLF.

U.S.R.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.

The annual golf match between the United Services Recreation Club and Kowloon Cricket Club (Golf Section) will be played on Sunday next, on the King's Park Course, at 9.15 a.m. Teams: K.C.C.—"A": Messrs. D. J. Mackenzie, V. McFadden, J. Jack, J. Hyde, A. Morfey, H. Overy, D. G. Nicoll, J. Parkes, "B": Messrs. H. W. Page, W. J. Owens, J. P. Robinson, J. H. Mead, J. S. McIntosh, G. N. Avenall, K. B. Macaskill, A. W. E. Davidson.

U.S.R.C.—"A": Dr. Lindsay Woods, Mr. R. E. Lindell, Mr. F. A. Redmond, Lieut. Col. Coles, Capt. Lucy, Mr. J. W. Franks, Mr. T. F. Claxton, Dr. J. W. Smalley, "B": Lieut. Col. Taylor, Mr. C. Thorne, Capt. Gray, Dr. H. E. Murray, Lieut. Sutherland, Lieut. Thomas, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Major Buck.

The competitors will pair off in the order in which their names appear above.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football League will be held at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 10th May, at Victoria Barracks to receive the Secretary's report, elect officers, alter rules where necessary, etc. It will be followed by a meeting of the Hongkong Football Association. The report states that the season was a successful one and gives a brief account of the season's play and results.

Mr. F. W. Wright, who has very ably carried out the duties of Hon. Secretary to the Football Association and Football League for several years, expects to leave the Colony shortly, and it will therefore be necessary to elect a successor. Mr. Wright has worked tremendously hard for football in this Colony, and his loss will be a serious one to the Association.

The balance-sheet shows that all departments are in a fairly flourishing condition financially, and with the probable advent of a large number of men of both Services, next year's season should produce football as good as was seen here in pre-war days. The Chinese, too, are improving at a wonderful rate, and are extraordinarily keen. Local men serving in the Army will be coming back and will strengthen the Club team; so it may confidently be predicted that with a firm controlling body and an energetic secretary Happy Valley next season should be the scene of some very fine encounters.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

The Directors' report for the year ending February 28th, 1919, which will be submitted to the 35th ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders on the 17th inst., states:

The balance at credit of profit and loss account available for appropriation is \$626,998.79, and your Directors recommend that this be disposed of as follows:

To pay a dividend of \$2.35 per share on 60,000 shares	\$135,000.00
To pay a bonus of 75 cents per share	45,000.00
To place to reserve	100,000.00
To write off plant account for depreciation	160,000.00
To write off property account for depreciation	26,000.00
To write off furniture account for depreciation	135.95
To pay a bonus to staff	19,545.38
To pay to staff provident fund	14,350.15
To carry forward to next account	126,966.31
	\$626,998.79

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale, having resigned from the Board, on leaving the Colony, Mr. J. Johnston was invited to fill the vacancy. This appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. A. O. Long, and the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodgell, retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Chinese owner of a steam launch was fined yesterday by Commander Rockwell at the Marine Court, for making fast to the Hoan, which was leaving harbour.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.
CHINESE FINED \$300.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of 37 tael of raw opium.

Defendant was arrested at the Hau Tak wharf, and was found to have the opium concealed round his waist.

Mr. Hutchison imposed a fine of \$300.

Another Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of 29 tael of opium.

Defendant said that a friend gave him the opium to take on board a steamer in harbour.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$250.

A third Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 50 tael of opium.

Defendant was arrested while entering a train at Yau-mat, bound for Tai-po. He was searched, and the opium was found concealed round his waist.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$400.

THE DIGNITY OF THE COURT!

MR. A. F. RAVEN AND THE MAGISTRATE.

An amusing incident occurred in Court yesterday morning.

Mr. A. F. Raven, a local architect, appeared as a witness in Mr. R. E. Lindell's Court, and, while waiting to be called, occupied his time profitably in reading the *Daily Press*.

Mr. Lindell, observing this, said: I do not think the Police Court is the place to read the daily newspaper.

Mr. Raven: I am sorry; I did not know it was against the Court rules.

The matter then dropped.

WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with opening an eating-house without permission.

Defendant said he had received permission from the M.O.H.

Inspector Kent, said the M.O.H. had informed him that she had given permission to the man to open an eating-house a few days before the actual licence was issued. The M.O.H. wanted the charge withdrawn.

"Is it her business?" queried the Magistrate.

"That is what I should like to know," said Inspector Kent. "I suppose defendant thought it all right and opened the premises. It is not his fault, but the fault of the M.O.H."

Defendant was discharged.

SNATCHING CASES.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with snatching a purse containing \$5.10 from another Chinese.

Defendant was arrested in Des Vaux Road by a Chinese constable while attempting to escape with the purse.

Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

Another Chinese pleaded guilty to snatching an ear-pick from a Chinese woman in Gough Street.

Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to nine months' hard labour, twelve strokes with the birch, and four hours' stocks.

EXPORTING SULPHUR WITHOUT A PERMIT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with attempting to export a bag of sulphur.

An Indian ship-guard said that defendant came on board with the bag and said it contained soda. Witness examined the bag and found it contained sulphur.

Defendant said a friend gave him the bag to take on board the ship. He was promised some money.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$25.

A RECORD BROKEN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing some clothing.

Defendant was noticed carrying a parcel from which water was dripping. The suspicions of a Police Sergeant were aroused, and he arrested the man. It was then discovered that the clothes had been stolen from a Chinese woman.

Defendant, who had nine years' service in the Naval Yard to his credit, was fined \$20.

CANTON NEWS.

Canton, May 9th.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

Dr. Wu Ting-fong, at the request of the Allied Consuls in Shamen, has appointed Lau Yuk-lun, the late Minister to England, and Chan Lim-pak, the confidant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Shamen, to act as representatives of the Military Government on the Peace Celebrations Committee.

SCARCITY OF RICE IN KWANGSI.

The Tsuchun, in view of the scarcity of rice in the Kwangsi province, has requested the Relief Bureau in Canton to send rice there for the relief of the people.

THE PATH OF TSINGTAO.

Following upon reports received that China had not much hope of regaining Tsingtao a suggestion has been made to hold a public meeting to discuss the advisability of fighting for that place. It has been agreed, however, that nothing can be done, except to appeal to the Powers to return Tsingtao to China.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

Cables have been received from Peking, stating that Chang Chung-chang's condition is better. Messages from other sources state that Chang succumbed yesterday.

It is reported that the students under arrest were released on the 7th, and were taken to their respective schools by motor. The authorities are proposing to dismiss the students of the Peking University, who are suspected of being the ring-leaders of the demonstration.

STRAITS CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

SOME LIBERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the salaries, etc., of the members of the Straits Civil Service was laid on the table at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. The report comprised a volume of 243 pages. Sir John Bucknill, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, lately Attorney-General of Hongkong, was Chairman of the Commission.

The Commission found that there exists a grave feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction among all classes of the Civil Service. The reasons for the discontent are given, one of the causes of dissatisfaction being the alleged unsympathetic treatment by the authorities. The other principal reason is that the salaries have for a long time been insufficient and for about the last three years hopeless inadequate, a long standing grievance being the changes caused by the introduction of the gold standard. The risk in the cost of living has been going on during the past ten years; the still further and unexampled increase caused by the war had determined officials of all classes to bring their complaints, which have not been realised by him or by the higher officials, to the knowledge of the Secretary of State.

Three recommendations made are the decentralisation of the functions of the secretariats; endowing residents, heads of departments, district officers and other suitable officers with greater authority; and not retaining cadet officers in secretariats for too long a period. The causes of the inadequacy of the pay are discussed and the opinion expressed that salaries should be paid in dollars, not sterling. The increases of emoluments necessary are discussed—normal and war caused. The various classes of officers and individual officers' cases are dealt with, and the special departments.

The immediate grant of an allowance is considered necessary. Observations are made on housing accommodation, leading to the conclusion that Government should undertake the housing of officials at a moderate rental.

In the main the recommendations are based on an increase of 20 per cent. The 1918 salaries or if the temporary allowance of 10 per cent. be included, an increase of about 40 per cent. Besides this the Commission has suggested additional high appointments or more rapid promotion in many cases and in some of the departments increases exceeding 30 per cent. have been proposed. Taking all these facts into consideration the Commission estimates the total amount as equivalent to a general increase of 60 per cent. on the personal emoluments of Appendices A and B. On the other hand the present War Allowances would of course be abolished.

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

The Howitt-Phillips Company, who closed their season in Hongkong with a delightful presentation of "Peg of my Heart" leave for Manila to-day on the *Wanung*. The "Bandwagons" open at the Theatre Royal this evening with "The Suffragettes" a comedy which is said to contain "a multitude of jazy songs and dances."

Among those who arrived in the Colony yesterday, on their way to Shanghai, on the *Dikara*, were Lieut. Col. Sir Hector Denys, K.C.I.E., Inspector-General of the Punjab Police since 1914, and Lady Denys, who is a daughter of General George Wheeler, late of the Indian Civil Service. Sir Hector joined the Punjab Police, from the 28th Punjab, in 1893.

Mr. Justice L. M. Woodward is acting as Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements in place of Sir John Bucknill, who has left for Hongkong, leaving a vacancy in the Colonial Judiciary. Sir John, who was Attorney-General in Hongkong, before his promotion to Singapore, made many friends in the Far East, who will regret his permanent departure.

GOODWILL IN CHINA.

A BRITISH ASSET.

Professor Middleton Smith, writing from Hongkong, in a contribution that appears in the Trade Supplement of the *Times*, reminds us that in China "friendship" is one of those expressive sayings of the queer jargon used both by Chinese and Europeans which condense many sentences into a few words. "You belong my vellee good friend," said a Chinese merchant to the writer the other day, as if that was all the explanation necessary, and any thanks for a recent very great kindness were therefore quite superfluous. "I too much like you" was the embarrassing remark made by a generous Chinese self-made millionaire to an English lady who had admired his porcelain, and professed when he presented her with one of his treasures. We may not be able to place "goodwill" as an asset upon the Empire's balance-sheet, but there must be a great value in the goodwill which exists between the British and natives in China. There are, of course, exceptions. If some of the younger Chinese are a little "smart" and lack the ballast of their elders, we can be sanguine that time will have its effect. If some of the British do not maintain all that is best in the national reputation, we can hope that they are very few in number.

In the mind of the Chinese there exists one most valuable asset for the British trader. They believe that the British product is good. Keen in trade as a razor, the Cantonese may complain of the price, but they will rarely complain of the quality of a British article. During a vacation the writer made a journey from Hongkong to inspect some machinery. The method of travelling was tedious. The owners of the industrial works were Chinese, some of whom had been abroad. At the end of our journey we came to the factory. The visit was a revelation of British machinery and Chinese ingenuity. The works had been erected, on the initiative of an enterprising Cantonese, about thirty years ago. He had stipulated that British machinery was to be used.

My Chinese friends were not the original owners, and were not satisfied that they were running the works efficiently, so they had casually mentioned the matter during a visit to the laboratories of the Hongkong University. Thus it came about that, somewhere in inland China, a British subject in 1919 felt a glow of pride as he examined the work of his own countrymen, completed in 1889. For thirty years the boilers and the engines had done almost daily service; for thirty years the machinery, made in Scotland, had gone clank, clank, and hammered away. For thirty years native drivers, paid about five or six shillings a week, had kept the engines going, and native stokers, paid about three pence a day, had fed the furnaces. It is almost safe to say that for thirty years there had been no repairs, except a little work by the Chinese on the boiler. By all the rules, these Lancashire boilers should have given up the struggle long ago. "The life of a Lancashire boiler is not more than about twenty-two years," so said the text-book. Well, there are four in China that have been working eighteen hours a day for nearly thirty years. It may be difficult to persuade my Chinese friends to install new and more up-to-date machinery. They do not see why the engines, etc., should not go on for another fifty years. I am inclined to think that they would work for a century. The plant ought to have many new improvements. My Chinese friends are a little conservative, but they have an almost childish faith in the word of an Englishman. "If we tell you the machinery will soon break up, we will consider raising new capital," they said. My Chinese friends have one very definite prejudice. It is in favour of British manufactures. It was well worth the uncomfortable journey to see that "good old" British machinery. The firm who made it increased British "goodwill" in China. There are many British in China who are indignant because of the methods said to be employed by the Japanese, and they complain that the goods from Japan are shoddy. Concerning such things time will tell. We may lose a little trade just now, but beyond all else let us be thankful to know that "the square deal" ultimately pays in China. For sentiment does not enter into business. If a Chinese merchant likes you—well, as the old school quaintly puts it, "You belong my vellee good friend." And that means that he will go a long way to do you a good turn.

BRITAIN'S WAR STORES.

GRANARIES FILLED WITH WHEAT.

Speaking at the dinner of the Land Union at the Trocadero Restaurant, on March 12th, Lord Ernie, President of the Board of Agriculture, said it was no secret now that the Government intended, if we had not finished the war in November, to make the great push about the present time, and to place on the Western front the whole force we could command, and to try to bring the war to a conclusion this summer. For that purpose we wanted absolute command of all the tonnage we could supply. The granaries of the country were filled with wheat, in order that we might set free tonnage for the great push. Plans could not be altered in a few hours. All the wheat was brought forward for delivery at a certain time, and the British farmer, from his point of view, had a legitimate complaint, and the Government had a perfectly reasonable answer to it. Wheat was now being passed into consumption as rapidly as possible, although no doubt there was more on the farmers' hands than would normally be the case, but he thought that, although the conditions to the farmer were trying, the explanation he had given was a reasonable one.

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THE PEACE TREATY. GERMANY'S NEW BOUNDARIES.

IMPORTANT ECONOMIC PROVISIONS.

ADEQUATE GUARANTEES.

CHINESE ATTITUDE REGARDING KIAO CHAO.

THE FAR EASTERN TRADE MARKETS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

The following are the remaining portions of the summary of the Peace Terms, including a part of Section Three, which did not come to hand until yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, May 10th.

SECTION TWO.

THE BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY.

THE BOUNDARIES REVERTED TO.
The boundaries of Germany are described in two articles, one dealing with Germany proper, and other with East Prussia.

The frontier lines between the new State of Poland and Germany and East Prussia, respectively, and the new boundary line between East Prussia and Lithuania are described in detail in so far as they are not left to be settled by Boundary Commissions on the spot.

The boundary with Belgium follows the line described in the latter Section dealing with Belgium.

The frontier with Luxembourg and with Switzerland is that of August, 1914.

The frontier with France is that of 18th July, 1870, with a reservation regarding the Saar.

The frontier with Austria is the same as that of 23rd August, 1914, up to the point where that of the new State of Czechoslovakia begins.

The frontier of Czechoslovakia follows the old frontier between Germany and Austria up to the point where the new State of Poland begins.

The boundary between Germany and Denmark, and a portion of the boundary between East Prussia and Poland remain to be decided by the result of the plebiscite.

SECTION THREE.

POLITICAL CLAUSES REGARDING EUROPE.

GERMANY IS TO CONSENT to the abrogation of the Treaties of 1890, by which Belgium was established as a Neutral State, and her frontiers, etc. fixed, and to agree in advance to any Convention with which the Allies may determine to replace them.

Germany is to recognise the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet, and over part of Prussian Moravia, and is to renounce, in favour of Belgium, all rights over Europe and Maritime, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled, within six months, to protest against this change, either in the whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations.

A Commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for individual changes of nationality are laid down.

Territories acquired by Belgium will be free of all obligations.

GERMANY RENOUNCES her various Treaties and Conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and recognises that it ceased to be part of German Zollverein from 1st January last.

Germany renounces all rights of exploitation of railways, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality, and accepts in advance any international agreements as to it, reached by the Allied and the Associated Powers.

THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.
As subsequently provided in the Military Section, Germany must not maintain or construct any fortifications less than 50 kilometres to the east of the Rhine.

In the above area, Germany may neither maintain armed forces, either permanent or temporary, nor hold any manœuvres, nor maintain any works for facilitating mobilisation.

If the provisions of this Article are violated, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the signatories of the Treaty, and as intending to disturb the world's peace.

By virtue of the Treaty, she must respond to any request for an explanation which the Council of the League of Nations may address to her.

SECTION EIGHT.

REPARATION AND RESTITUTION.

GERMANY TO PAY FULL DAMAGE.

(Amended Version.)

"The Allied and Associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts on behalf of herself and her Allies, the responsibility for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies."

While the Allied and Associated Governments recognise that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account the diminutions of such resources which will result from her Treaty claims, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage, they require her to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under seven main categories:—

SEVEN MAIN CATEGORIES.

(a) Damage by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, directly or indirectly, including bombardments from the air;

(b) Damage caused to civilians, including exposure at sea, resulting from acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy, and to civilians in occupied territories;

(c) Damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners;

(d) Damages to Allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowances, capitalised at the signature of this Treaty;

(e) Damages to property, other than naval or military material;

(f) Damage to civilians by being forced to labour;

(g) Damages in the form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

THE TOTAL OBLIGATION.
Germany further binds herself to repay all sums borrowed by Belgium from the Allies as a result of Germany's violation of the Treaty of 1890 up to November 11th, 1914, and for this purpose will issue at once and hand over to the Reparation Commission 5 per cent. gold bonds falling due in 1926.

The total obligation of Germany to pay as defined in the category of damages is to be determined and notified to her after a fair hearing, and not later than May 1st, 1921, by an Inter-Allied Reparation Commission.

At the same time, a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within 30 years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies.

Germany irrevocably recognises the full authority of this Commission, and agrees to supply it with all the necessary information, and to pass legislation, to effectuate its findings.

She further agrees to restore to the Allies all cash, and certain articles which can be identified.

WHAT GERMANY MUST PAY.
As an immediate step towards reparation, Germany shall pay, within two years, £1,000,000,000 in either gold, bonds, ships or other specific forms of payment, this sum being included in, and not additional to, the first £1,000,000,000 bond issue referred to below, with the understanding that certain expenses, such as those of the Armies of Occupation and payments for food and raw materials, may be deducted at the discretion of the Allies.

In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Reparation Commission shall examine Germany's system of taxation;

Firstly, to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues, prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and, Secondly, so as to satisfy itself that, in general, the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy, proportionately, as that of any of the Powers represented on the Commission.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PROHIBITIONS.
The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals, and, in general, such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

GERMANY'S CAPACITY TO PAY.
The Commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, a representative of Serbia or Japan taking the place of the Belgian representative when the interests of either country are particularly affected, with all the other Allied Powers entitled, when their claims are under consideration, to the right of representation, without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay, and shall reserve her a just opportunity to be heard.

HEADQUARTERS AT PARIS.
It shall make its headquarters at Paris, and establish its own procedure and personnel.

It shall have the general control of the whole reparation problem, and become the exclusive agency of the Allies for receiving, holding, selling, and distributing reparation payments.

A MAJORITY VOTE.
A majority vote shall prevail, except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allies, the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing, and negotiating bonds issued by Germany, any postponement between 1921 and 1926 of the annual payments beyond 1920, any postponement after 1926 for a period of more than three years, the application of a different method of measuring damage than in a similar former case, and the interpretation of provisions.

WITHDRAWAL ON A YEAR'S NOTICE.
Withdrawal from representation on the Commission is permitted upon twelve months' notice.

The Commission may require Germany to give, from time to time, by way of guarantee, issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this connection, and of account of the total amount of

the claims, bond issues are presently to be required of Germany, in acknowledgment of its debt as follows:—

£1,000,000,000 payable not later than May 1st, 1921, without interest;

£2,000,000,000 bearing 2½ per cent. interest between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter 3 per cent. with 1 per cent. sinking fund, payment beginning in 1926, and an undertaking to deliver bonds to an additional amount of £2,000,000,000 interest at 3 per cent. under terms to be fixed by the Commission.

The interest on Germany's debt will be 3 per cent. unless otherwise determined by the Commission in the future, and payments that are not made in gold may be accepted by the Commission in the form of property, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, etc.

Certificates for beneficial interest, representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany, may be issued by the Commission to the interested Power. As bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the Commission, an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated.

A TAX FOR TAX POLICY.
The German Government recognises the right of the Allies to the replacement of ton for ton and class for class of all merchant ships and fishing-boats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the Allies all German merchant ships of 1,000 tons gross and upwards, one-half of her ships between 1,000 and 1,500 tons gross, and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing-boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the Reparation Commission, together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of the ships from encumbrance.

GERMANY TO BUILD SHIPS FOR ALLIES.
As an additional part of reparation, the German Government further agrees to build merchant ships for the account of the Allies to an amount not exceeding 200,000 gross tons annually, during the next five years.

All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the Allies are to be restored within two months; the amount of loss not covered by such restitution to be made up by the cession of the German River fleet up to 20 per cent. of the fleet.

DEVASTATED AREAS.
Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas.

The Reparation Commission is authorised to require Germany to replace destroyed articles by the delivery of machinery, etc., existing in Germany, and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes, all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

GERMANY RENOUNCES all title to specified cables, the value of such as were privately owned being credited to her against reparation indebtedness.

ARTISTS' PRIVILEGES.
As reparation for the destruction of the library of Louvain, Germany is to hand over the manuscripts of early printed books, prints, etc., to the equivalent of those destroyed.

In addition, to the above, Germany is to hand over to Belgium the altar piece of the Adoration of the Kings, by Hubert and Jan van Eyck, the centre of which is now in the Church of St. Bavo at Ghent, and the wings, now at Berlin and Munich; of the altar piece of "The Last Supper" by Birkbouts, the centre of which belongs to the Church of St. Peter at Louvain.

Germany is to restore, within six months, the *Koran* of the Caliph Osman, formerly at Medina, to the King of the Hejaz, and the skull of Sultan Mikawan, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic Majesty's Government.

The German Government is also to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging then to Monsieur T. Rouher, and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870-71.

COAL.
Germany is to deliver, annually, for ten years, to France, coal equivalent to the difference between the annual average output of the Nord and Pas de Calais mines, and the annual production during about ten years.

Germany further gives options, over ten years, for the delivery of seven million tons of coal per year to France.

In addition to the above, France gives options for the delivery of eight million tons to Belgium, and of an amount rising from four and a half million tons in 1919 to eight and a half million tons in 1923 to 1924, at prices to be fixed as prescribed in the Treaty.

Coke may be taken in the place of coal in the ratio of three tons to four. Provision is also made for the delivery to France, over three years, of benzol, equal in sulphate of ammonia to the coal.

The Commission has Powers to postpone or annul the above deliveries, should they interfere unduly with the industrial requirements of Germany.

DYSTUFFS AND CHEMICAL DRUGS.
Germany accords option to the Commission on dyestuffs and chemical drugs, including quinine, up to 50 per cent. of the total stock in Germany at the time the Treaty comes into force, and a similar option during each six months, till the end of 1924, up to 25 per cent. of the previous six months' output.

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.
Germany is required to pay the total cost of the Armies of Occupation from the date of the Armistice as long as they are maintained in German territory, and this cost is to be the first charge on her resources.

The cost of reparation is the next charge, after making such provision for payments for imports as the Allies may deem necessary.

Germany is to deliver to the Allied Powers all the sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary, in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war; and to transfer to the Allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, in connection with agreements made during the war.

RENOVIATION OF TREATIES.
Germany confirms the renunciation of the Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

At the request of this Reparation Commission, Germany will expropriate any rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in the ceded territories or those administered by the Mandatories, and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, and transfer them to the Reparation Commission, which will credit her with their value.

Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of San Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany.

SECTION NINE.

FINANCE.

THE VALUE OF CEDDED TERRITORY.

The Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German Pre-War Debt, the amount to be fixed by the Reparation Commission on the basis of the proportion between the revenues of the ceded territory and Germany's total revenues for the three years preceding the war.

In new, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French Public Debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's Pre-War Debt, nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland.

The value of German Government property in the ceded territory will, in general, be credited to Germany on account of reparation, but no credit will be given for any German Government property in Alsace-Lorraine.

The Mandatory Powers will not assume any German debts, or give any credits for German Government property.

Germany renounces all rights of representation or control of State Banks, Commissions, or other similar international, financial and economic organisations.

SECTION TEN.

ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

CUSTOMS.

The Treaty contains detailed provisions for securing that Germany shall not discriminate, directly or indirectly, against the trade of Allied and Associated countries. These provisions will remain in force for five years, unless extended by the Council of the League of Nations.

Germany's provision is made for free entrance into Germany, up to a limited amount, of products of Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, and German territory ceded to Poland.

German import tariffs, applicable at the outset to Allied goods, will not exceed the lowest rates of 1914. After six months, Germany will be free to raise her tariff so far as it is imperially applied to all the Allies, except as regards a few specified articles, mainly agricultural products, with regard to which restriction will extend for a further period of two and a half years. Power is reserved, in case of necessity, to impose a special Customs regime in the occupied parts.

SHIPPING.

Vessels of the Allies are to enjoy both national and "most-favoured-nation" treatment in Germany for at least five years, and this provision will continue after that period, on the condition of reciprocity, unless revised by the Council of the League of Nations.

As regards the fishing, coasting trade, and towage, "most-favoured-nation" treatment is to be accorded for the same period as for Customs matters.

Provision is made for the recognition by Germany of ships' certificates and of places of registry of ships belonging to States without a sea-board.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Germany undertakes to protect the trade of the Allies against unfair competition, and, in particular, to suppress the use of false markings and indications of origin, and on the condition of reciprocity, to respect the laws and judicial decisions of the Allied and Associated States in respect of rational appellations of wines and spirits.

TREATMENT OF ALLIED NATIONS.

Germany is to improve the conditions of the nationals of Allied States or their property, any restrictions which were not in force before the war, or any taxes, unless those restrictions and taxes are applied to her own nationals.

She is also prevented from imposing restrictions in regard to the exercise of occupations which are not applicable to all foreigners. These provisions are to be in force for a period of five years, and if the majority of the Council of the League of Nations so decides, for an additional period not exceeding five years.

German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an Allied or Associated State.

MULTI-LATERAL CONVENTIONS.

Some forty multi-lateral Conventions are renewed between Germany and the Allies, but special conditions are attached to Germany's re-admission to several. For example, as to the Postal and Telegraphic Conventions, Germany must not refuse her consent to special arrangements concluded by the new States. She must agree, as respects the Radio-Telegraphic Convention, to fulfil the provisional rules to be communicated to her, and adhere to a new Convention when formulated.

Under the North Sea Fisheries and North Sea Liquor Traffic Conventions, the rights of inspection and police over Allied fishing-boats are, for at least five years, to be exercised only by vessels of the Allied Powers.

THE BOXER INDEMNITIES.

Germany loses the special rights granted her, under article 3 of the Samoa Treaty of 1899, and other treaties, and, in particular, is to renounce her right to the Boxer indemnities subsequent to China's entry into the war.

NEUTRALITY TREATIES.

Each Allied State may, if it desires, renew any of its Treaties with Germany, in so far as such Treaties are consistent with the Peace Treaty, by giving notice within six months.

Treaties entered into by Germany since 1st August, 1914, with the other enemy States, and, before or since then with

Rumania, Russia or the Governments representing parts of the former Russian territory, are abrogated, and the concessions granted under pressure to German nationals annulled.

The Allies are to enjoy the privileges conferred under the treaties entered into by Germany with the other Enemy States before August 14th, 1914, and under the Treaties entered into by Germany with neutral States during the war.

CLEARING OFFERS ARE to be established, within three months, in Germany, and in each Allied or Associated State which adopts the plan, and settlement of pre-war debts and other specified pecuniary obligations will take place through these offices, direct settlement being prohibited.

The adjustment of the proceeds of liquidation of enemy property will also be made through these offices. Each participating State is to take responsibility for the obligations of the kind referred to on the part of its nationals towards nationals of the opposing States, except in cases where, at the outbreak of war, the debtor was insolvent.

Claims are to be discussed between the clearing offices of the two countries, and, failing an agreement, are to be submitted to arbitration or to the mixed Arbitral Tribunal referred to below.

The sums due to the nationals of each country are to be paid by the clearing office in that country, and sums owing by such nationals are to be debited to it.

Debts are to be paid in currency of the Allied country concerned, and rate of exchange to be adopted, failing specific provision in contract, is to be the average cable transfer rate prevailing in that country during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the country in question and Germany.

It is optional with any Allied Power to participate in the above system.

ENEMY PROPERTY.
The action of liquidation, control, etc., taken in Allied countries and business in respect to enemy property and business under exceptional war measures, is confined to subject to compensation in respect of loss to property, etc., of Allied nationals, to be determined by a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, and charged upon the property of German nationals which is under the control of the claimant's State.

Any compensation due to her own nationals is to be paid by Germany.

All action of liquidation, control, etc., in Germany is to be stayed, and Allied property, if not completely liquidated, is to be restored to the nationals of the countries, which did not make any general liquidation of German property, and may require restoration, if possible, of their actual property by the German Government, in whatever hands it may now be.

Stipulations are included for the protection of returned property and businesses in Germany, in the future.

The Allies reserve the right to retain and liquidate all German property within their territory. The net proceeds of the sales of such property, both during and after the war, are to be credited to Germany, and to be applied by each State to the satisfaction of the claims by its nationals with regard to their property in Germany, or debts owing to them by Germans.

PRE-WAR CONTRACTS between Allied nationals and German nationals are, in general, to be cancelled as from the date at which the parties became enemies.

Exception is made in the case of agreements for the transfer of real or personal property where property therein had already passed, leases of land and houses, contracts of mortgage, pledge or lien of mining concessions, contracts with Governments and public bodies, and insurance contracts.

In regard to the last named the class of contracts is detailed. Provision is made as indicated below.

Powers are reserved for the maintenance of contracts, the execution of which is regarded by an Allied State as in general interest, subject, if necessary, to the payment of equitable compensation to be fixed by the mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

Having regard to constitutional difficulties in the case of the United States of America, Brazil, and Japan, these countries are excepted from the provisions relating to pre-war contracts.

Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war, even if premiums have not been paid, but lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after the signing of peace.

Life insurance contracts are not dissolved merely by reason of the war, but where they have lapsed, the surrender value may be claimed or, if the lapse was due to the payment of premiums prevented by enforcement of war measures, the contract may be restored on payment of the premiums with interest.

Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war, except where risk had already attached. Where same risk was again insured against, after the war had begun, the new policy is to be considered as substituted for the old. Where risk had not attached at the outbreak of war, premiums paid are recoverable.

Insurance treaties are abrogated unless invasion has made it impossible for the insured to find another reinsurer. Any Allied or Associated Power, however, may cancel all life insurance contracts running between its nationals and any German Insurance or Re-insurance Company, the latter being obliged to hand over a proportion of its assets attributable to such policies.

A MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL is to be established between each of the Allies and Germany, consisting of one member appointed by each of the two Governments, and a President to be chosen, failing agreement, by the Council of the League of Nations, or, until this is set up, by the present President of the Swiss Federal Council.

This Tribunal is to decide all disputes relating to contracts made before the date of the Treaty of Peace between the nationals of Allied States and German nationals, so far as they do not fall within the jurisdiction of Allied or Associated Courts.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.
Rights in industrial, literary, and artistic property are re-established, but subject, in the case of German-owned rights, to the effect of the special war measure of Allies.

The right of imposing on German patents and copyrights conditions, in the public interest, or to secure fulfilment of German obligations, is reserved. Extensions of time are given for the accomplishment of formalities for working of patents, and for securing rights under international Conventions.

Except as between the United States of America and Germany, pre-war licences are cancelled, subject to the right of the old licensee to demand a new licence on terms to be specially settled, and except as between the same countries the right to sue for an infringement committed during the war is not recognised.

The high contracting powers who have not signed or ratified the Opium Convention of 1912 agree to bring it into force.

SECTION ELEVEN.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

UNLID RIGHTS IN GERMANY.

The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory, and equal treatment with German planes as to the use of German aerodromes and with most-favoured-nation planes as to internal commercial traffic in Germany.

Germany agrees to accept Allied certificates of nationality, etc., and to apply the Convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers to her own aircraft over her own territory.

These rules apply until 1925, unless Germany has since been admitted to the League of Nations or to the above Convention.

SECTION TWELVE.

PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

THE SCENE OF INTERNATIONALISATION.
Germany is required to grant freedom of transit and full national treatment to persons, goods, vessels, rolling stock, etc., coming from or going to any Allied or Associated State, and passing, in transit, through German territories.

Goods in transit are to be free of Customs duties.

Rates of transport are to be reasonable, and no charges or facilities are to depend directly or indirectly on the flag of the vessel.

NO DISCRIMINATION.
Provisions are made against discrimination by control of transmittant traffic, and all kinds of indirect discrimination are prohibited.

International transport is to be expedited, particularly for perishable goods.

There is to be no discrimination in transport charges and facilities against Allied ports.

FREE ZONES IN GERMAN PORTS.
Free zones in German ports are to be maintained and adequate facilities are to be provided for trade requirements, without distinction of nationality. Only certain limited charges are permissible in free ports.

RIVERS INTERNATIONALISED.
The Elbe, from the junction of Moldan and Vltava, below Prague, the Oder, from its confluence with the Oppa, the Niemen, below Grodno, and the Danube, below Ulm, are declared international, together with the portions of their affluents.

EQUALITY OF ALL NATIONS.
Nationals' property and the flags of all States are to be treated on a footing of perfect equality with subjects, etc., of riparian States, and various conditions are imposed to ensure facilities as reasonable charges, and maintenance of navigation under the supervision of the League of Nations, and of International Commissions.

These are to meet in the near future to prepare projects for a revision of the existing agreements, which are temporarily to remain in force.

GERMANY IS TO HAND OVER, within three months from notification, a proportion of its river shipping, tugs, and material.

THE DANUBE.
In the case of the Danube, the former Commission is to

BAD BREATH.

THE TONGUE IS THE INDEX.

Your breath is foul. You do not perceive it yourself. You are like a person who is always among the oils and varnishes - you get used to what is to many people a most obnoxious smell. It is most disagreeable to those with whom you come in contact. A slight Headache, a Bad Breath, and a Coated Tongue, are the first symptoms of Stomachic Disease. Take time by the forelock and intercept its germination; arrest the germs ere they develop into disease. A pill in time may save days of suffering. Look at your tongue in the looking glass every night and morning, and if it is at all discoloured, take a couple of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They will remove the objectionable matter from the stomach, regulate the system, and sweeten the breath. One or two of these pills taken once or twice a week will ensure a well-regulated system, fortified against all disease.



They are a perfect blood purifier and a powerful and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Nausea, Vomiting, Liver and Kidney troubles, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Blisters and Itchings and for Female Ailments.

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CABLES.

(Continued from page 3.)

THROUGH RECITER'S AGENCY.

SWITZERLAND'S RIGHTS.
Switzerland is also entitled to demand similar rights for the upper part of the river.

If, within 3 years, Belgium decided to construct a Rhine-Meuse Canal, the German Government is bound to construct such parts of it as fall within German territory according to plans drawn up by the Belgian Government, the expenses to be divided among the various States.

THE COMMISSION'S JURISDICTION.
Germany is to make no objection to the Commission extending its jurisdiction, if desired, to the Lower Moselle, with the consent of the Luxembourg Government, to the Upper Rhine, with the consent of the Swiss Government, and to lateral canals and waterways which may be constructed to improve navigation.

TOUCH-ROCKS REPELLED'S SHARE.
The German Government is to lease to the Touch-Rock Republic for 99 years, areas in the harbours of Hamburg and Stettin as free zones.

RAILWAYS.
The railway clauses provide that goods consigned from or to Allied States to or from Germany, or in transit through Germany, are entitled, generally, to the most favourable conditions available. Certain railway tariff questions are dealt with.

When a new Railway Convention has replaced the Bern Convention of 1906, it will be binding on Germany. In the meantime she is to follow the Bern Convention.

GERMAN CO-OPERATION.
Germany is to co-operate in the establishment of passenger and luggage services, with direct booking between Allied States, over her territory, under favourable conditions, as well as emigrant train services.

Germany is to fit her rolling stock with apparatus allowing of its being incorporated in Allied goods trains, and vice versa, without interfering with the brake system. Provision is made for the handing over of the installations of lines in transferred territory, and an equitable proportion of rolling-stock for use therein.

LINKS LINKING TWO COUNTRIES.
Commissions are to settle the working of the lines linking up the two parts of one country and crossing another, or branch lines passing from one country to another.

In the absence of particular Agreements Germany is to allow such lines to be built, or improved, as may be necessary, to ensure good services between one Allied State and another, if called upon to do so within 5 years, with the concurrence of the League of Nations, and paying the cost.

THE ST. GOTTHARD ROUTE.
Germany is to agree, at the request of the Swiss and Italian Governments, to the re-negotiation of the 1909 Convention as to the St. Gotthard route.

As a temporary arrangement, Germany is to execute the instructions given in the name of the Allies with regard to the transport of troops, materials, munitions, etc., the transport for the re-ventualing of the normal transport, postal, and telegraphic services.

INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF TRANSIT.
Finally, Germany is to agree to subscribe to any general Convention regarding an international regime of transit of waterways, ports, or railways, which may be concluded by the Allies with the approval of the League of Nations within five years.

Differences are to be settled by the League of Nations.

LEGAL TREATMENT.
Certain specified articles, providing for equal treatment in matters of transit and transport, are subject to revision by the League of Nations. After five years, failing revision, they will only continue in force in relation to any Allied State which grants reciprocal treatment.

THE KIEL CANAL.
The Kiel Canal is to remain free and open to ships of war and merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany. Subjects, goods and ships of all States are to be treated on terms of equality in the use of the Canal, and charges are to be limited to those necessary for the upkeep and improvement of the Canal for which Germany is to be responsible.

In cases of violation of these provisions or disagreements regarding them, the States concerned may appeal to the jurisdiction established by the League of Nations, and may demand the appointment of an International Commission.

SECTION FOURTEEN.

GUARANTEES FOR EXECUTION OF TREATY.

GERMAN TERRITORY TO BE OCCUPIED.

As a guarantee for the execution of the Treaty, German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by the Allied and Associated troops for 15 years.

If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany, certain districts, including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years. Certain other districts, including the bridgehead of Coblenz, will be evacuated after 10 years, and the remainder, including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after 15 years.

IF GERMANY FAILS IN HER OBLIGATIONS.
In case the Inter-Allied Reparation Committee finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the 15 years have expired, the whole or parts of the areas specified will be re-occupied immediately.

TROOPS EAST OF NEW FRONTIER.
Similarly, all German troops at present in territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the Allies think the moment suitable. They are to abstain from all requisitions, etc., and are in no way to interfere with such measures for national defence as may be adopted by the provisional Governments concerned.

OCCUPATION OF TERRITORY.
All questions regarding occupation not provided for by the Treaty will be regulated by a subsequent Convention or Conventions, which will have similar force and effect.

SECTION FIFTEEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

Germany agrees to recognise the full validity of the Treaties of Peace and the additional Conventions to be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with the Powers allied with Germany, to agree to decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and to recognise the new States and the frontiers to be fixed for them.

The work of the Religious Missions maintained by German societies in the territory transferred to or belonging to the Allied or Associated Powers is to be continued under the trustees appointed by those Powers.

Germany undertakes not to put forward any secondary claim against any Allied Power signing the present Treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the Treaty.

Germany accepts all decrees, etc., as to German ships and goods made by any Allied Prize Court, and the Allies reserve the right to examine all the decisions of the German Prize Courts.

The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified, and the deposit of ratification made in Paris as soon as possible. Various diplomatic provisions as to ratification follow.

The Treaty is to enter into force, in all respects, for each Power, on the date of its ratification.

LATENT CABLES.

BRITAIN'S TERRITORIAL ARMY.

DECISIONS AT THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 9th.

The Territorial Conference at Westminster came to nine main conclusions, including one that the Force is a replica of the regular Army, but that no territorial unit be sent abroad except in case of an emergency so serious as to require the passage of the General Service Act.

During the discussion, the enforced detention of territorial garrisons abroad was explained, as pending the raising of regulars to replace them.

Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the utmost was being done to repatriate them as early as possible.

Mr. Churchill stated that the Army Council favoured the grant of a special medal to pre-war Territorials who went overseas at the outbreak of war.

Sir Douglas Haig paid a tribute to the grand fighting spirit of the Territorials. He was glad to see the Army Council thoroughly sympathetic about forming a great Territorial Army.

Sir Douglas Haig emphasised the necessity for uniform establishments for regulars and Territorials, whether in England, Australia or elsewhere.

He hoped a return would be made to the affiliated Cadet units. That did not mean militarism. It was the duty of the Education Department to see that the citizens were trained for those duties that would fall upon them when they became men.

THE SILVER MARKET.

U.S.A. REMOVE ALL EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 9th.

The Government have removed all war restrictions against the export of silver.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH RECITER'S AGENCY.]

THE KIAO CHAU AND SHANTUNG QUESTION.

CHINESE DELEGATES' CRITICISM.

PARIS, May 8th.

The Chinese Delegation have issued a statement criticising the decision of the Peace Conference respecting Kiao Chao, declaring that it secures Japan more than a reversion of former German rights in Shantung, and gives Japan the political ascendancy there, which is a menace to the sovereignty and integrity of China.

AN EXPLANATION OF JAPAN'S POLICY.

LONDON, May 8th.

Baron Makino informed Reuters that Japan intends to return the Shantung Peninsula, in full sovereignty, to China, merely retaining the economic concessions granted to Germany and the right to establish a settlement at Tientsin. As regards the railway there, which is to become a Sino-Japanese joint undertaking, Baron Makino stated that special police will be used only to ensure security of traffic. The Police will be Chinese, with such Japanese instructors as the Railway Directors select, and will be appointed by the Chinese Government.

INVESTIGATIONS REGARDING FAR EASTERN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 9th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the question of the despatch of a Mission to investigate Far Eastern markets for cotton piece goods was being considered. Foreign competition, including that of the Japanese, in these markets would, doubtless, be one of the problems with which any such Mission would have to deal. No definite decision had been taken with regard to the despatch of the Mission or its composition, but the matter would be discussed at a meeting at Manchester on May 7th. If those interested in the silk industry desired to make any proposals for investigation abroad, they would be glad carefully to consider them.

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In the course of a few days you will find every strand of your hair waking up to new vitality and new strength—you will find a new sparkle and freshness revivifying the hair and all the lost light and shade, as well as the delicate tints of the hair, which have been dulled down, will reawaken and your hair will rapidly take on a new lease of life and beauty.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE GOVERNMENT ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

London, March 24th.

It is fairly safe to say that the Labour crisis is over. At the time of writing, the indications are that an amicable settlement will be reached during the ensuing week. Of course, the demands of the "Triple Alliance" (miners, railwaymen, and transport workers) with an aggregate Trades Union membership of over 2,000,000 manual wage-earners have raised numerous issues that may take time to dispose of. But the essential points in dispute have been decided, and that is the thing that matters in a conflict between Capital and Labour on a scale of such magnitude as that which for weeks past has threatened to arrest the normal activities of the country.

The report of the Coal Commission signed by Mr. Justice Sankey, who presided, and the employers' representatives was promptly adopted by the Government. It has been well received in the country. It has had good Press comment. Papers of every description have seen in the recommendations an honest attempt to arrive at a solution of the extraordinarily complex problem of coal production. The Sankey recommendations comprise a seven-hours day for miners (instead of the eight-hours now in operation) from July next; a six-hours day conditional from July 1921; and 2s. per day increase in wages. Moreover, as regards ownership of the mines, the report says: "The present system of private ownership stands condemned"; but judgment is reserved as to a substitute, which must be a matter for careful inquiry and mature deliberation, and the men, it is stated, ought to have an effective voice in the working of the mines.

The miners' representatives on the Commission signed a separate report endorsing the men's demands—a six-hours day forthwith, 3s. per day increase in pay, and nationalisation of the collieries. These terms are naturally unacceptable to the Government and are not to the liking of the public generally. They are in the nature of a leap in the dark. They might (and probably would) enhance the cost of coal to such an extent that some home industries would be crippled and every industry would be handicapped, while our export trade would suffer—some experts say it would succumb—in competition with coal exported by other nations in the world's markets.

Even as things are, with the rejection of the full Trade Union terms, the Sankey recommendations involve the maintenance of the present high price of coal, and, secondly, a subsidy at the ultimate expense of the tax-payer of £25,000,000 for the current year. This is made up of a sum of £20,000,000 to be paid to the poorer mines to keep them going and enable them to meet their liabilities; the reduction of working hours beginning with July next is estimated to cost £13,000,000; and to these figures must be added £2,000,000, which is the estimated cost of the reductions which must be made in the export price of coal if we are to retain our foreign markets.

With the transport workers agreeing to the terms offered by the Government, the railwaymen decided to stay their hands. The "Triple Alliance" recognise that the whole country is against them; and a strike on a national scale is a movement foredoomed to failure if it is deprived of the support of public opinion. Thus we are beginning to breathe freely again. The danger of a national stoppage is averted, and all swamps for the time being. The knowledge that no further concessions could be wrung from the Government was, undoubtedly, a deciding factor in regard to the miners. The other Unions followed the lead thus given. It illustrates the salutary effect of firmness when dealing with a grave crisis.

BLACKMAILING THE COUNTRY.

During the war, as previously emphasised in these letters, when reference has been made to Labour troubles here, any big body of workers had only to threaten to "down tools" and the Government gave way. The Government was powerless. The position of the country was such that an advance in wages, however unjustly made, was a small matter compared with the paramount necessity of winning the war. Stoppage of work meant a tremendous gain to the enemy. It endangered the victory on which our very existence, as a nation depended. Therefore, advance after advance in pay was made until the demands began to assume the character of blackmail.

But now the war is over and won. We no longer move in fear of the Germans breaking through on the West with all the consequences that the capture of Paris or the Channel ports would inevitably entail. The time has arrived to cry "Halt!" to the extravagant demands of Trade Unionists, whose minds are filled with the idea, carefully fostered by Socialists, that they are in a position to dictate terms to the nation through the Government of the day. All the resources of the State will be used to win if a strike takes place, and to win quickly, Mr. Bonar Law told the House of Commons in his capacity of Deputy Prime Minister during Mr. Lloyd George's absence in Paris. He was speaking specifically of coal production, upon which our industries depend. "The country," he said, "applauds these words. Ordered government must automatically cease if any combination of workers were able to gain their ends by means of a strike and impose their will upon the nation as a whole."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MURDERED ARCHDUKE.

PRIEST'S GRAVE CHARGE.

A despatch from Budapest announces that the Hungarian Government has ordered an investigation to be conducted by the Public Prosecutor, of the allegations made by the Duchess of Hohenberg's former confessor in regard to the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, at Sarajevo, at the end of June, 1914.

The Father Confessor has recently made an elaborate report of all the facts known to him, which cause him to believe that Franz Ferdinand was deliberately lured to Sarajevo with the intention of allowing him to be assassinated. It was known that, if he set foot there, an attempt on his life would certainly be made, yet he was encouraged to go, and absolutely no precautions were taken to ensure his safety. The Father Confessor attributes the guilt to the late Count Tisa, and to other members of the Hungarian Government of that period, and of the Hungarian aristocracy, who were aided and abetted by certain persons at the Court of Vienna, all of whom he desired to rid themselves of Franz Ferdinand, and conspired to bring about the visit to Sarajevo, knowing that this would accomplish their aim.

The Hungarian Government has resolved to find out whether any Hungarian subjects were, as alleged, parties to the plot. The person chiefly concerned in the priest's accusations, Count Tisa, is dead, but his most important associates are still living, and if they were involved in this affair, they will be brought to justice. *Wireless Press.*

The above telegram refers to a pamphlet published recently at Vienna under the title "The Murder of Sarajevo and Tisa's Guilt in the World War." Its author is Dr. J. A. Zibert, who, besides being confessor to the Countess of Hohenberg, was Librarian to the Vienna University. The view he puts forward is that the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was deliberately planned by the Hungarian magnates with the consent of the Vienna Court. In his opinion, the conspirators hoped to kill two birds with one stone—to get rid of the heir to the throne, whom the Magyars hated on account of his supposed Slavophile sentiments, and to obtain a plausible pretext for a decisive settlement with Serbia.

This theory, which at first sight may appear fantastically absurd, is by no means new. It was in fact, current among well-informed Austrians at Berlin in the period between the Sarajevo tragedy and the outbreak of the war, and it has cropped up more than once since then. That there was, at any rate, some solid foundation for it is shown by the admissions of the Vienna correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. This well-informed journalist, who claims precise knowledge of the events of that time, declared Dr. Zibert's conclusions to be false, but at the same time wrote: "It is true, and can never be contested, that a strong party at the Vienna Court, to which probably the Emperor Franz himself belonged, shed no tears over the heir to the throne, and that some expenditure of energy on the part of the late Emperor Karl was necessary to secure him so much as decent obsequies. It is also true that General Potiorek was never called to account for the deed done under his responsibility. Nay, was actually rewarded with the chief command of the army sent against Serbia. It is therefore possible that the Court party was not free from a certain *dolus eventualis*, and that it was not entirely without *arrières pensées* that the heir to the throne was allowed to go into the murderer's den of Sarajevo." *Daily Telegraph.*

THE GUARDS PASS BY.

The march of the Guards Division from Buckingham to the City was an inspiring spectacle. It was the first opportunity afforded the public to give a hearty welcome to a component part of the victorious British Armies. Over twenty thousand men are being demobilised every week in France or elsewhere abroad, and crowded transports reach England daily; but with the exception of the Guards, who arrived from Cologne recently, and are now stationed near London, no troops have so far come home by regiment.

Men are released from service singly or in parties. On every ship there are representatives of half a hundred units that have helped to make history. On arrival, the men are passed very rapidly through the demobilisation centres, whence they disperse in every direction to their homes. In this respect our soldiers are coming back to England as silently as they went away when "the fog of war" enveloped every military movement. They have finished the job they were asked to accomplish as fighting men, and, like Cromwell's famous Ironsides, are content to step quietly back into civilian life.

But the Guards have returned as a Division complete in every respect. Their march appealed to the popular imagination. All along the route, from the Palace through the Mall, the Strand and Fleet-street to the Mansion House, and then back through Holborn and Oxford-street to Hyde Park, they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers. A special ovation was accorded the Prince of Wales, mounted on a big horse and looking very boyish among the officers of Lord Cavan's Staff. It will be recalled that the Prince acted as liaison officer between the Guards during last year's fighting near Amiens. They were also a few of the men present who composed the heroic companies that went out in August, 1914, and later on at Ypres held back the German rush for the Channel ports. The brigades of Guards have been formed again and again in five years of war, but although individuals die the regiment lives for ever, and so the great tradition of duty nobly done goes on.—H.B.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT

SATURDAY, MAY 10th.

at 9.15 p.m.

BANVARD AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY COY. 18 PEOPLE 18

MOSTLY GIRLS

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THE LAUGHING, DASHING ABSURDITY SAT. MAY 10th.

"THE SUFFRAGETTES" MON. MAY 12th.

Full of FUN-GIRLS-JAZZ.

THE DREAMY TROPICAL TREAT TUES. MAY 13th.

"HELLO HAWAII" WED. MAY 14th.

Sixty Laughs a minute.

THE INSTANTANEOUS HIT THURS. MATINEES

"OH, PAPA" at 3.15 p.m.

A Screaming Farce with Music. THURS. MAY 15th.

6—PERFORMANCES ONLY—6

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

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This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

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THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"KWANGSE"	On 11th May, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 13th May, 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 13th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 13th May, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 14th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 15th May, Noon.
HAIKONG	"KAIYONG"	On 15th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 16th May, 11 A.M.
WUHAIR, CHERPOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEIKOW"	On 18th May, Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGKOW"	On 18th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"KAITAN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... SUNDAY, 11th May, at 10 A.M.
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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.	May 11th, 1919.
SS. "COLOMBIA"	June 10th, 1919.
SS. "VENEZUELA"	July 18th, 1919.
SS. "EQUADOR"	...

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Outlets, and the standard of on passengers cannot be surpassed.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NEURALIA	28th May, Noon.	Mid. June	June.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	23rd May	11th June.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & BANGKOK.

ARRATON APCAR ... end of May ... June

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only.
DILWARA	10th May, Daylight.	
ARRATON APCAR	16th May	

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 Tons.	12th May, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 Tons.	24th May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,520 Tons.	17th May, at Noon.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 Tons.	21st May, at Noon.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	AKI MARU ... 12,200 Tons.	21st May, at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, and PANAMA CANAL	TATSUNO MARU 14,930 Tons.	27th May. (Cargo Only)
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KAIFUKU MARU	19th May.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	TENZAN MARU	Middle May.

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SHINYO MARU	23,000	May 23rd.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	May 24th, From Yama.
PERSIA MARU	20,000	June 18th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	June 26th.

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KIYO MARU	17,300	July, 15th
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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000 Tons.	On or about 12th June.

MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUL, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 Tons.	On or about 13th May.
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"AMUR MARU" call Marseilles.	
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.	"KASADO MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May.
"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 28th May.	
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	"KASADO MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May.
"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 28th May.	
SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.	"SHISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May.
"UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.	
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.	"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan, and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May.
HAIKONG—Three times a Month service.	"DAITOKU MARU" ... Wednesday, 21st May.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.	"KOFUKU MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May.
KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.	
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